

**Amendments to the Drawings:**

The attached sheets of drawings includes changes to Figs. 1-4, 13, 14, and 18-21.

Attachment: Replacement Sheets

**REMARKS**

Claims 68-86 are pending in the application. Applicants gratefully acknowledge either the allowance or indicated allowability of claims 69-86.

Pursuant to the objections noted in the Office Action, Applicants have amended the title, drawings and specification to address the objections. In particular, the title now reads “Dynamo-Electric Machine Having A Rotor With First And Second Axially Or Rotationally Displaceable Field Magnets”. Also, Applicants have relabeled the multi-part drawing figures and have amended the specification accordingly. Applicants have also corrected the disclosure objections noted in the Office Action.

Regarding the drawing objection to Fig. 17, Applicants point out that the claimed subject matter is a rotor having first and second field magnets. In Fig. 17, 20L and 20R designate the first and second field magnets. 20C designates the claimed third field magnet. Support is provided in the specification on page 22, lines 16-24.

Regarding the claim objections, Applicants have amended claim 74 to provide antecedent basis for the third field magnet and to correct the typographical error concerning “said first to third field magnets”.

Regarding the prior art rejection, in the Office Action, claim 68 was rejected as being anticipated by MASUZAWA et al. (US 5,821,710). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection in view of the following remarks.

Applicants’ claim 68 recites a dynamo-electric machine comprising a stator having a winding and a rotor having first and second field magnets. The first

and second field magnets have different magnetic poles and are arranged sequentially and alternately on a rotating shaft in a rotation direction. The first and second field magnets are opposed to the magnetic poles of the stator.

Applicants' claimed first and second field magnets displace in an axial or rotational direction of the rotating shaft according to the magnetic action force of the first and second field magnets and the direction of torque generated in the rotor.

Accordingly, Applicants provide an advantageous dynamo-electric machine. By contrast, Applicants point out initially that MASUZAWA is directed toward an electric rotating machine of a brushless motor type.

Referring to Applicants' exemplary Fig. 16, it can be seen, for example, that both the first (20L) and second (20R) field magnets displace in the axial direction and in the rotational direction of the rotating shaft according to the magnetic action force of the first and second field magnets and the direction of the torque generated in the rotor. In view of this advantageous displacement according to the magnetic action force, Applicants' claimed dynamo-electric machine can advantageously drive a transport system such as a railway rolling stock in which an electric car can run in both directions without the direct conversion of the electric car by using a rotor having first and second field magnets.

Applicants acknowledge that MASUZAWA discloses an electric rotating machine having a magnetic field magnet divided into two pieces in an axial direction of the rotating shaft. However, MASUZAWA's electric rotating

machine provides a governor mechanism that includes a governor 34 and springs 343 (see Fig. 3). In such an electric rotating machine having the disclosed governor mechanism, when centrifugal force acts on the rotor by the increasing rotation speed exceeding the elasticity force of the springs 343, the magnetic field use magnet is displaced.

Clearly, therefore, MASUZAWA's electric rotating machine does not displace the field magnets according to the magnetic action force of the field magnets and the direction of the torque generated in the rotor. Applicants' invention, however, does do so to provide an advantageous dynamo-electric machine.

Moreover, in MASUZAWA's electric rotating machine, one of the field magnets is fixed to the rotating shaft and the other field magnet is displaced toward the fixed field magnet. Hence, unlike Applicants' claimed invention, MASUZAWA's electric rotating machine does not displace the first and second field magnets as in the present invention.

Still further, MASUZAWA's electric rotating machine, while making it possible to form a mechanically weakened magnetic field toward one direction of the rotor, does not allow the formation of a mechanically weakened magnetic field toward the other direction of the rotor. Indeed, it is impossible to do so.

As a result of MASUZAWA's limitations, in a transport system in which the electric car can run in both directions without the direction conversion of the electric car, using the field magnets, which are divided into two pieces in the

axial direction of the rotating shaft, makes it impossible to realize a mechanically weakened magnetic field.

In view of the above, Applicants submit claim 68 is patentable over MASUZAWA.


For the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit all claims 68-86 are now in condition for allowance. An early notice to that effect is solicited.

If there are any questions regarding this amendment or the application in general, a telephone call to the undersigned would be appreciated since this should expedite the prosecution of the application for all concerned.

If necessary to effect a timely response, this paper should be considered as a petition for an Extension of Time sufficient to effect a timely response, and please charge any deficiency in fees or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 05-1323 (Docket #381NP/50470).

Respectfully submitted,

October 26, 2004

  
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